

GUY FAWKES.

Determined Dynamite Devils.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION

In the British Houses of Parliament.

TRENDS, DESTRUCTIVE WORK.

Had the Commons been in Session. Two Hundred Legislators Would Have Perished.

Dynamite Deed.

LONDON, January 21, 2:10 p. m.—An explosion has just occurred in the Houses of Parliament.

3:00 p. m.—The Houses of Parliament and the Government offices were severely shaken and considerable damage was done. It is impossible at this moment to tell the extent of the calamity. The report of the explosion was heard in Downing street. Great excitement prevails. Enormous crowds are assembling at the scene of the explosion. The origin of the explosion is wrapped in mystery, but it is believed to have been caused by dynamite.

4 p. m.—The explosion occurred close to the House of Lords, near Westminster Hall. It is reported that the explosive was placed in the crypt under the building. A policeman was hurt. The force of the shock was tremendous. It was felt at a great distance. The amount of damage done is very great. Rumors are current at this hour that another explosion occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon at London tower. The excitement continues with every moment, and the city is filled with flying rumors.

There were two explosions instead of one, as at first supposed, at the Parliament houses. The second came about three minutes after the first. One was near the House of Commons, the other at Westminster Hall. One man was arrested near the scene of the explosion. The detective force is hard at work now, seeking further developments, which are anxiously awaited, particularly by the people in the neighborhood of Westminster Hall.

The rumor of the London tower explosion is confirmed. Fourteen persons were injured. The outrage was the most successful yet made upon any of the public buildings since the inauguration of the era dynamite warfare. The famous old building was crowded with visitors at the time of the explosion. The wildest rumors are in circulation as to the number of persons injured. These rumors are being carried through the city, and constantly exaggerated by visitors present at the time. Up to 4 o'clock but sixteen persons had been officially reported as injured by the explosion, none mortally.

An attack was made on the building known as the "White Tower." It was filled with visitors at the time and most, if not all, of those hurt were moving about in the tower at the time of the explosion, while the tower was almost completely wrecked by the force of the explosion. The roof was blown clear off the structure.

All persons known to have been injured were visitors. The police, the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all egress from the tower and grounds and are now subjecting every person detained to a most rigid search, upon the theory that the act was perpetrated by some person or persons inside the premises.

Surgeons were promptly summoned to the assistance of the wounded, who are now receiving all the attention practicable. The excitement is growing as the news of the explosion spreads. Crowds in the vicinity of the damaged building are increasing momentarily.

Saturday being the usual visiting day at the houses of Parliament, the building contained a great number of sight-seers at the time of the explosion. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall; the second took place in the Strangers' Gallery, in the House of Commons. Immediately before the first explosion, a lady visitor, who was alone and about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman and called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypts. The policeman picked up the package carefully, not suspecting anything, and went with it out into Westminster Hall. He no sooner reached the hall than the package exploded.

The explosion knocked the policeman down and injured him seriously. His case is considered critical. His force also knocked down two other policemen standing in the vicinity and stunned them. A lady and gentleman near the officer who had the package were also prostrated. The great window over the main entrance of Westminster Hall was smashed to atoms, and all the side windows were blown out. In the interior of the House of Commons, upon the floor the very seat damaged by the explosion was that which Gladstone occupied. A small chip was taken off the top of the Speaker's chair. The explosion caused a panic among the members. Those who were in the House of Commons fled precipitately. Many ladies were bruised and crushed. The second explosion in the Parliament buildings occurred three minutes later, and was far more destructive. The dynamite was placed under the Peers' gallery on the left side. Little hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policeman. The force of the explosion was such that one man was blown from the point three hundred yards from the point of the explosion. The lobby of the House of Commons was completely demolished. A clue to the perpetrators of the outrage is thought to have been discovered. Just before the explosion occurred, a man and

woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside of the Parliament yard, and drove rapidly away, giving no directions as to destination. They had not gone far when the explosion happened. The cabman hearing this, stopped the cab, when the man and woman at once leaped out and hastened quickly from the spot. The cabman went in pursuit of the runaways, who were soon overtaken and arrested by the police.

4:30 p. m.—The investigation so far made leads to the conclusion that the explosive used in the attack on the tower were handled by persons who gained access to the structure as sight-seers. The ruins also show the explosives operated from a point somewhere on the inner bastion, or in the esplanade nearest the Thames tower. It turns out that the police were unusually prompt and successful in placing their embargo upon all egress from the tower grounds. But few persons had left when the embargo was ordered. Extra guards have been posted about the walls. Every person within them will be subjected to a personal examination. The report made by the tower explosion was terrible. It was heard for miles up and down the Thames, and at once attracted an immense crowd to the scene.

The prevalent belief is that the destructive agent was conveyed into the House of Commons by some of the Saturday visitors. Further investigation shows the extent of the damage was much greater than at first supposed. The western extremity of the House is a total wreck. There is now no doubt but the explosive was placed under the Peers' gallery on the government side of the House. All the wood-work in that part of the building was shattered, and a wide hole was made through the floor. The gallery was displaced, and even the solid stone work of the door-way was either pulverized or shifted from position. Every pane of glass in the House was smashed to atoms. The gallery benches were overturned and broken, and the gallery was generally dismantled.

Later reports show the first stories about the damage to the White Tower were somewhat exaggerated. The White Tower building was not destroyed. It is now said the structure was not very seriously injured. These later reports tend somewhat to allay the public excitement. If the explosion had really demolished the White Tower the result must have been immensely more serious, for part of the building is used as an armory at present for the storage of rifles and often of large quantities of ammunition. This fact makes the popular indignation against the perpetrators of the outrage indescribable.

A large number of children were among the visitors. Many of these little ones had their faces and hands badly torn by broken glass and flying splinters. The most piteous sight in the large crowd of innocent innocents temporarily detained within the tower's walls was afforded by these little ones with their pale faces and bleeding heads.

The crowd outside the walls has been wrought up to a state of frenzy against the perpetrators of the outrage. A lady visiting the House of Commons at the time of the explosion was seriously injured. Immense damage was done on the lobby. The masonry decorations and sculpture were utterly destroyed. The place is described as literally blown to pieces. The shock was felt in Pall Mall, and persons in the vicinity saw the very earth shake.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, and the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, are visiting the scene.

Another account of the explosion says the explosion at Westminster was more disastrous than at first anticipated. Four persons were badly injured, including two policemen fatally wounded. A lady who was in the hall

saw an internal machine and called the attention of Policeman Cole on duty at the time to it. Officer Cole rushed to the spot, seized the machine, and attempted to extinguish the fuse, but was not quick enough. The fuse burned so rapidly and closed so quickly upon the machine that the officer dropped it and the explosion followed almost immediately after. One half of the hall was wrecked. The explosion in the lobby of the House of Commons occurred three minutes later. It came from directly under the strangers' gallery and close to the seat usually occupied by Gladstone, when visiting the Commons. The lobby was completely wrecked, the gallery torn down, the Speaker's chair destroyed, and the massive stone-work displaced.

The glass roof of the House of Commons was completely shattered. The clock in the House stopped at precisely 2:15 p. m. A heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the gallery was projected into the Speaker's chair, seriously injuring it. Gladstone's seat was torn to pieces.

Another account of the explosion at the tower gives the following details: The scenes in and around the tower are indescribable. Several children are among the injured. Their pale faces, bloody heads and broken limbs roused the great crowd congregated in the vicinity to frenzy. Yells are heard on every side to "Lynch the villains!" "Roast the fiends!" All the prisoners are still detained in the tower and will be kept there until their antecedents are thoroughly inquired into. Colonel Majendie, chief inspector of explosives, in an interview this afternoon, said the explosion was due to nitro-glycerine compounds precisely similar to those used in previous outrages in this city. He believed that a woman had charge of the explosive apparatus at Westminster Hall and the lobby of the House of Commons. It has been ascertained that a large quantity of explosive matter had been placed inside the great ornamental gates, leading to the Crypt under Westminster Hall. These gates were blown clear off the hinges, and thrown to the ground. All the windows on the north and south side of the building were blown to atoms.

New York, January 21.—When O'Donovan Rossa was told about the explosion in the House of Parliament, he said he was glad to hear the news, that the Houses of Parliament ought to have been blown up long ago, and he had been preaching and collecting money to fight England with for the past five years. The sooner England, he said, was crippled, the better. When asked if he knew anything about the explosion, he shook his head in a

mysterious manner, and replied that he had nothing to say.

TROUBLED CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—When news of the London explosion reached the House of Representatives, members were disposed to doubt its authenticity. On its confirmation, however, they eagerly sought such information as was available. "This is becoming a serious thing," said one, "and it must receive such attention and action as its seriousness deserves." Representative Finerty sat in the House lobby when the news was first announced to him. "Of course it will be laid to the Irish," he said, "but I think it may be in London as they are in the cities of Russia." One or two members were disposed to exhibit a degree of timidity, and remarked: "What if the attempt were made to blow up the House of Representatives, where would we be?" A democratic member said, "Dynamite is being used too promiscuously in Chicago. It has been found, and now its force is felt in the English Parliament, but what can be done? England should use the most effective measures to discover the perpetrators of the deed, and should hang any one found guilty, man or woman."

The Senators received the early news of the explosion in London with incredulity. Several of them sent to the Associated Press office to make inquiries about it. Being assured that the reports were correct, much anxiety was displayed to know the details, and reports as fast as they were secured, were sent to the Senate, which was in secret session. It is understood the dynamite bill introduced by Senator Edmunds, was prepared at the State Department, and of course before the tidings of today's explosion reached Washington.

London, January 21.—Count Von Benster, German Minister to England, and the Lord Mayor of London visited the scene of the explosion at the tower this evening. It has been ascertained that the crown jewels and regalia, which have been for a long time deposited in the tower, were undamaged. The noise of the explosion was preceded by a lightning flash, followed by great clouds of dust. Additional guards were placed to night around the tower, the Parliament houses, and all public buildings.

The favorite theory of the police is, that the dynamite which caused the explosion in Westminster Hall, the House of Commons, and the tower, was carried to the place in each case concealed under a long cloak of a woman, whose appearance was thus made to resemble that of a woman about to become a mother. A woman in whom this appearance was very noticeable was seen among the visitors at the Tower this afternoon. Shortly before the explosion occurred, she was escorted by a tall man with military air. Neither of them could be found after the gates were closed after the explosion, and when the visitors came to be searched, the supposed woman and escort escaped during the rush that occurred just after the explosion and before the gates were closed. The impotentiality of the police is generally ridiculed. Intense and Irish feeling is caused by the outrage, and it seems certain to unfavorably affect Irishmen employed or seeking employment in England. Vigilance committees and anti-Irish leagues are talked of. It is estimated, according to the course and energy of the explosive employed in the House of Commons, that if the House had been in session Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Charles Bradlaugh and 200 other members would have been killed.

The search of visitors at the tower after the explosion occupied four hours. The number of those injured by the explosion is as follows: At the tower, six injured seriously, fourteen slightly at the Parliament buildings, four seriously, ten slightly. The worst injuries were received by Constables Cox and Oble, and a civil engineer named Edwin Gran, residing at the Parliament buildings.

A NEW YORK DETECTIVE'S OPINION.

New York, January 21.—Inspector Byrne, chief of the New York detective force, has views to-night regarding the dynamite explosion to-day in London. He said such a state of things could not exist here, and could not be without the authorities being very much at fault. With the power and prestige of the whole British government at their command, with the laws so much more favorable than ours to a vigorous policy of repression, and with unlimited resources, of every kind, they ought to be able to prevent outrages and punish the perpetrators, unless there was a screw very seriously loose somewhere. Looking at it from a common-sense point of view, he thought there was a screw loose. His idea was that the authorities over there were on the wrong track altogether. Were he in London, and charged with discovering the originators of these explosions, he would look exactly the opposite direction from the one the authorities seemed to be following. Depend on it, there were people very high in station who led the movement and engineered these constantly recurring systematic outrages. If they waited long enough, the English could catch some vagabond with dynamite in his pocket and hang him. This would not stop it, as these men were only tools. It was the man who used them they wanted. The Irish at home and those abroad are not people to conceive such a systematic campaign of outrage. He did not expect to find leaders among these. He would look to the highest intelligence, the boldest leadership and highest station farthest removed from suspicion for them. He would look as near the government itself as might be for his purposes and expect to find what he sought. The shock the discovery would cause might stir the country more than the dynamite's explosive had done. The British authorities were working at cross-purposes and traveling on roads leading straight away from the object of their search, rather than toward it.

Over 100 visitors were in the House of Commons when the explosion occurred in Westminster Hall. Most of them rushed out of the building to ascertain the cause of the report and thus many lives were saved.

The news of the introduction in the American Congress of a bill by Senator Edmunds to prevent and punish dynamite conspiracies in the United States, had the effect of turning aside the

bitterness of feeling against America, which had been engendered by the explosions.

The tower was fairly filled with visitors at the moment the explosion occurred. Many persons were seriously injured. One man had his leg smashed; another had an ear completely severed from his head; two were taken to the hospital, where their wounds were carefully dressed. At 7:30 p. m. excited crowds were still about the tower, and cries of vengeance continued on every side. The clamoring of the people about the Parliament buildings is greater than ever, and they are tumultuous with excitement. Of the two persons arrested just after the explosion, as they were hurrying away from Westminster, the man is middle-aged, somewhat above medium height, and described himself as a Canadian seafarer and a part-owner of a vessel. The police convinced of his innocence, released him. The locality of the explosion in the House of Commons is always in a deep shadow, being directly under the gallery. The person who deposited the dynamite was thus much less likely to attract notice than in almost any other part of the house.

The Pall Mall Gazette summarizes its account of the explosion in the House of Commons in the following language: "Thus the whole of the interior of the House of Commons presents a remarkable scene of devastation. Although there is a great litter, everything may be put right within a week's time. Nothing is more surprising about the whole dastardly outrage than its utter failure to effect any substantial injury."

An Irishman giving the name of Cunningham, but who has also been known as Dalton and Gilbert, was found among the visitors detained for scrutiny after the explosion at the tower. He had recently come from America, and being unable to give a satisfactory explanation of his object in visiting the tower, he was taken into custody and conveyed to the police cells at Whitechapel, where he will be detained until able to give a clearer account of himself.

A long conference was held this evening at Scotland yard, between Sir William Vernon Harcourt and the principal experts of the police department. No additional arrests were made.

About sixty visitors were in the tower at the time of the explosion. The explosive agent was deposited in what is known as the banquetting hall in the white tower. This hall is now used as an armory, and in it were stored large numbers of Martini rifles, which were destined to be shortly issued to volunteers. It was behind a rack of these that the deadly compound was placed. The dynamite played its maddest freaks with the rifles. Many of them were twisted into the most eccentric shapes imaginable, and their distorted forms were scattered about the apartment in a marvel of confusion. All the glass and other fragile articles in the hall were smashed out of all semblance of their former selves. A large hole was crushed through the floor at the spot where the dynamite was placed. Directly overhead a similar hole was blown through the roof. The wood work was set on fire by the explosion, but before any serious damage had been done by the flames they were extinguished.

All persons arrested during the afternoon on suspicion of being implicated in to-day's crime were released this afternoon, there being no facts against them sufficient to warrant keeping them in custody. The police are completely nonplussed. They are incapable of even forming a theory, and appear to be dazed at their own inefficiency to prevent such outrages, or discover their perpetrators when committed. Popular indignation ran so high and the clamor of the crowd for some one upon whom to wreak vengeance for the awful crimes of the afternoon, was so insatiable that the persons arrested on suspicion narrowly escaped lynching, when set at liberty. Wherever men congregated, at the clubs, coffee houses, hotels, on the street, at home, everywhere, the one topic of conversation throughout London, throughout the United Kingdom this evening has been this last instance of the dynamite's devilish activity. Remarkable force was shown by the explosion in Westminster Hall, in a downward direction. Holes were scooped in the ground large enough to hold a man. Into one of these holes so formed Constable Cox was violently thrown, and from it was extricated in a bruised and battered condition. Two other policemen near the point of the explosion were not so seriously hurt, but they were thoroughly stunned by the concussion. Further inspection of the locality of the explosion in the House of Commons, shows that the flooring was driven clear through to the basement. The floor through the building are littered with debris, broken chandeliers, glass and other objects of a fragile nature. The gas fixtures were wrecked and it was impossible for Colonel Majendie, chief of the department of explosives, to continue his investigation for lack of proper illumination. The damages, however, will not delay the assembling of Parliament, as everything can be easily repaired before the day for meeting arrives.

THE EFFECT IN PARIS.

PARIS, January 21.—The news of the dynamite explosion in London has caused an enormous sensation, especially among the English and German sojourners in this city. The English embassy has been besieged throughout the evening by anxious inquiries after the latest details. News dispatches from London are posted in the main reception room as fast as received, and the bulletin boards are constantly surrounded. Lord Lyons could not be seen this evening, but as far as could be learned from the attaches of the legation there is no suspicion that the Penins in Paris, of whom James Stephens is the leader, were connected with the plot, and no special investigation has been ordered in this city.

A new telephone instrument has been invented by which the crying of a baby may be heard at the distance of 100 miles. The inventor has been mobbed.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster. Painful and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains, in chest or side, rheumatism, Neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

The Burned Vessel.

New York, January 21.—The steamer St. John lies at the dock a blackened wreck, and the marine insurance companies lose fully \$300,000. Fifty or sixty companies have policies ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,000, the average loss being \$5,000. The steamer's hull is in large part comparatively sound, and there is fair prospect that it can be rebuilt with profit, but the expense will be over three-fifths of its original cost, \$300,000. The St. John was an old boat, twice rebuilt, and of no great swiftness. It is possible the attempt will not be made to rebuild her.

That Bank Run.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 21.—Long before the opening hour of the bank, Orange street, in the vicinity of Chapel, was thronged with anxious depositors. By 9 o'clock 200 persons were in line. Policemen stood guard at the outer door and prevented the banking room being jammed. As one of the depositors' wife's another was admitted. Fully one-half of the crowd consisted of females. The officials of the bank state they are perfectly able to meet all demands.

France and China.

HONG KONG, January 21.—Admiral Courbet's operations for the seizure of the mines of Kelung have been thwarted by the Chinese. A dispatch states that the French troops disembarked and attacked Kelung but were repulsed with the loss of 75 men. Later news contains information that the repulse of the French was due largely to the utter inefficiency of their attack owing to the miscalculations of the enemy's strength. The French troops are now being organized for a combined attack upon both Kelung and Tamshui.

ON the Track.

SMITH FALLS, Ont., January 21.—The Montreal express going east ran off the track half a mile from here on the Canada Pacific Railway this morning, and three men were killed, two men killed, and several severely injured. The Ottawa sleeper remained on the track and escaped burning. One of the men killed was Baggageman McDonald, and the other was also a railway employee, but his name is not ascertained.

NEARING THE END.

JESSE H. LARD.

The growing old; the hopes and fears That wage an ever varying strife. No more awaken smiles and tears, Disturbing my serene life.

The ardent love, the jealous throes, Which burned and raged without remorse. Have left me; and the gentler glow Of sweet contentment brings me peace.

Strong passions own my reason's sway. Calm pleasure comes when love's bestow'd: And quiet friendship soothes my way. Along life's peaceful autumn road.

No unknown future threatens ill: No fierce and direful doom is on: I gaze from life's sunset hill On dangers past and victories won.

When though my natural powers decay— My lessening time makes less demand: The labor done, at close of day, The farmer resting views the land.

And sees the harvest waving fair. The ridgy rows with plenty filled: Sees fruitful fields erst barren bare. The barrens bare his hands have silted.

So looks life's landscape to my eyes: My earthly work is nearly done, A calm comes to me from the skies, As slowly sinks life's setting sun. —Harford Times.

TEACHING GIRLS TO SEW.

The Ever-Enlarging System Takes in Needle-Work.

"One—Take the needle." "Two—Take up thread." "Three—Draw needle and thread together." "Four—Thread needle."

Such were the orders given to the pupils at the Ringgold Girls Grammar School, Eighth and Fitzwater streets, recently. The attendants at the school were given their first lesson in sewing, and an hour was devoted to the subject. It was intended that an effort should be made to interest the girls in the matter, and the instructor, taking up a needle, explained how it was manufactured, and gave an interesting discourse upon the very useful article. Afterward there was a disquisition upon the thread. Then the pupils were shown how to thread their needles, this being done in the order given above. The instructor passed among the girls and showed them how to sew. Many of them were totally ignorant upon the subject, and there were many fingers pricked with the sharp-pointed steel.

Miss Maxwell, the principal of the school, had prepared for each pupil a small bag to contain the implements for sewing. A week ago she requested each to make the bags herself. Upon inquiry on Monday last the Principal learned that with few exceptions the children had had the bags made by their mothers or female relatives, and that the percentage of those who knew how to sew was very small. However, they gained the greatest interest in yesterday's experiment and the girls took as naturally to the task as a boy does to baseball.

Similar scenes to that described were enacted the same day in the grammar and secondary schools of the Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first sections. Thirteen of the teachers who were instructed at the training-school were set to work yesterday. It is proposed to devote one hour a week to each division in all the schools of the city, and if the experiment proves successful at the end of a year the system will be improved and extended.

THE LAND OFFICE.

A Change in the Registryship Soon to Occur.

The office of Register of the land office here now and for six or seven years filled by Mr. H. McMaster, will be vacant in February, the term for which that gentleman was appointed expiring then. It has not transpired who will be his successor, but there are one or two aspirants whose fate will be decided, probably by the new Administration, as it is not thought likely that the outgoing President will make a nomination for the position. Among those who are mentioned in connection with the applicants for the registryship, is Mr. J. R. Williams, clerk of the Second District Court, and it is said that his chances are good.

Blue Ribbon Association.

At the regular meeting of the above association, to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. M. T. Lamb is to give a very fine stereopticon exhibition of temperance and other views. His set of eight views on the effect of alcohol on the stomach and twelve views on the downward progress of the domestic family, on account of strong drink, and eight views on "The Bottle," by Crank-shank, also many others. These views, we are told, are very fine and well worth while to go and see. The entertainment is free, although a collection will be taken to defray expenses. This association is fast growing and will, we trust, grow to be a strong and powerful instrument for good in the cause of temperance.

The Incandescent Lights.

The Salt Lake Electric Light Company will this week try the experiment of running incandescent lights on the same circuit as the arc lights, fixtures for the purpose having been received by the Rocky Mountain company, yesterday. It is expected that this will lead to a largely increased business, as there is a strong demand for incandescent light. At Ogden, where they have water power, the business ought to afford a very handsome revenue, as there is no gas there to compete with.

Nihilists.

St. Petersburg, January 21.—Excitement is rife to-day over the attempted assassination of Police Superintendent Koller. He was attacked by two strangers in one of the main thoroughfares in broad light this morning. The assailants each fired shots at him and then fled, but were pursued and captured. Both have been identified as well-known Nihilists.

The Home Circle.

If father is cross, and mother scold, and nunties has the blues, and the children feel good for nothing, home is not a very happy place. Indigestion, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism on liver complaint will account for all these. They can all be cast out by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, the great tonic and strengthener. Health brings happiness. Mrs. Rochester, 533 North Gay street, Baltimore, says, "Brown's Iron Bitters quickly relieved me of indigestion and general debility."

Extra white illuminating oil is cheapest because it will not assume so fast. Buy it at G. F. Culmer & Bros.

F. AVERBACH & BRO., now offering "real bargains" in Russian Circulars, Newmarkets, Dolmans and Children's Cloaks.

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PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.